



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

pold, the Savarkar case by Josef Kohler, the Canevaro case by Ernst Zitelmann, the Russo-Turkish case by Christian Meurer, and the Carthage-Manouba case by Theodor Niemeyer. Each case is preceded by a bibliography of works relating to it. In all but the Canevaro case the order of treatment consists in a statement of the facts of the dispute, the procedure adopted for the settlement of the dispute, followed by the award of the judges and a criticism or estimate of it. In the Canevaro case Professor Zitelmann first summarizes the facts and presents the award and then proceeds to discuss in detail the questions of international law, both public and private, which are raised by the case.

There can be no question but that the present volume together with the two which are to accompany it will be of great service not only as contributing to the further development of international law by offering precedents which may serve as rules of conduct, but principally in manifesting the feasibility of international arbitration as a means for the prompt and just settlement of international disputes upon a judicial basis. In answer to those who assert that international procedure is too slow ever to become a satisfactory method of adjusting disputes between nations, it may be observed that in the Savarkar case the period between the conclusion of the compromise and the rendering of the award was but four months, in the Carthage-Manouba case one year and three months and in the Orinoco case one year and eight months. Adjudicated cases have, it is true, no power of themselves to create a standard of international practice, but if the awards they embody are intrinsically reasonable they cannot but commend themselves to the legal and moral sense of the nations and thus lay the basis whether for international custom or for codification into formal statute law.

C. G. FENWICK.

Municipal Life and Government in Germany. By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON. (London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914. Pp. 507).

One naturally turns with eager interest to a work on Germany at a time when we are told on every hand of the despotism of her political institutions, when, in a word, we are led to wonder whether anything we ever learned that is creditable to Germany, is really true; and our interest is heightened in this case by the fact that the author is an Englishman whose work has occupied his attention, so he tells us, at intervals

during a period of twenty-five years and was brought to a conclusion at the outbreak of the great war. The book, however, bears no trace of hostility, for the author is in sympathy with his subject and frankly admits his admiration for German municipal institutions—especially on their administrative side. “Impressed by the larger autonomy of German towns,” he asks “whether in this country (England)—the proverbial home of free institutions—we yet really understand what true self-government means?” Nor is the favorable impression due merely to the results achieved by the German municipalities, which, we are often told, are not due so much to a spirit of local initiative and independence as to a bureaucratic system which carries with it the defects of its good qualities, among them, a loss of vital contact between the government and the people. But the fact is that in no other country does the central authority so completely throw the responsibility of government upon the local community, and nowhere is this responsibility so wisely and efficiently met. This, in a word, is the cardinal conclusion to which a careful reading of the work leads us. Another striking fact, shown throughout the work, bears testimony to the wisdom of Stein in framing a municipal code when the population of Prussia was largely rural (1808), so elastic and adaptable that with no fundamental changes since then, it has met the conditions of the urban population of the present time. While claiming no superiority for the German electoral basis of local government over that of England, the author believes that “the institutions of the professional and salaried mayor and aldermen (magistrat) represent the highest and most efficient development of municipal organization reached in any country.”

The first four chapters deal with the history, the organization and machinery of municipal government and the distribution of administrative powers; land and housing policies, town-planning, public health, trading enterprises, poor relief, social welfare, and intellectual life, are chapter-headings of another phase of the work; five chapters are devoted to the subject of finance and taxation, while a final chapter brings together some conclusions and comparisons with English conditions. The last forty-six pages are devoted to appendices illustrating typical legislation, regulations, by-laws, programs and an index. While German literature of every description has been freely used, the work bears much evidence of first-hand observation from life and actual practice, and, in the opinion of the reviewer, it is the most informing work upon German municipal government that has appeared in English.

KARL F. GEISER.